Captain S. A. Ashe Answers the History Com-

LOSSES AT GETTYSBURG

Willed and Wounded of Virginia and North Carolina Regiments Compared.

At the request of the News and Observer, Captain S. A. Ashè yesterday wrote the following reply to Judge Christian's report:

To the Editor.—I have your favor ask-

ing me for some comments on the pub-lished report of Judge Christian, chair-man of the History Committee of the Grand Camp of Virginia Confederate Vetorana camp or virginia Confederate Vet-erans; and necessarily can at the mo-ment write only currente calamo. Judge Christian's paper, when published in full, will doubtless receive careful considera-tion from some more competent North Carolinian.

tion from some more competent North Carolinian.

I would premise by saying that the feelings of North Carolinians toward Virginia are hecessarily very different from those of Virginians towards North Carolina. The illustrious men of Virginia—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe—and the great host of other distinguished, characters produced by that fitate, have given a glory to the whole Southland, and North Carolinians measurably rejoice with pride in their high fame and entertain proper sentiments towards Virginia on that account.

And again, for four years, our soldiers to the average humber of, say, forty or fifty thousand—more then a hundred thousand in all—lived in the fields, in the valleys, and in the trenches in Virginia, and these, along with their associates from Virginia and other States, undergeneent all the hardships of our arduous struggle.

They became familiar with Virginia, as

went all the nariashps of our attubus struggie.

They became familiar with Virginia, as the scene of their great and glorious exploits. Their blood ensanguined her soil. The mouldering remains of their fathers and brothers sanvilly her hallowed ground. They were led to glory by Lee and Jackson, Virginia's honored sons. Because of such associations, North Carolina feels differently towards Virginia from what Virginia can possibly feel towards North Carolina. It was natural that at some proper time the war record of North Carolina should have been made clear and her

should have been made clear and her sacrifices in the cause of Southern indeshould have been made clear and her sacrifices in the cause of Southern Independence have been spread out at large, and whatever was glorious in the career of her sons be indelibly engraved on the tablets for the benefit of our posterity. Patriotic North Carolinians have attempted to do this. We have published our claims and have appealed to the records to justify them. In performing this duty we have had no purpose to detract from Virginia. Judge Christian mentions (No. 3) that there has been a suggestion that the effects of the fighting at Bethel was the "possibility holding Virginia in the Confederacy." I do not remember to have sver heard of such a suggestion. It certainly has cut no great figure in North Carolina publications.

North Carolina furnished something hore than 125,000 troops to the Confederacy; it remains to be seen how Judge Christian arrives at his conclusion that Virginia furnished 52,000 more than that

profession in the content of the con

where the sufferer has been doubled u awollen so long they were almost brittle and perfectly rigid and stiff, yet B.B.B. unlimbered the joints, straightened out the bent back, and made a perfect, lasting oure after all other remedles had failed.

Leading Symptoms.

Leading Symptoms.

Bone paints, sciatics, or shooting pains up and down the leg, aching back or shoulder blades, swollen joints or swollen muscles, difficulty in moving around so you have to use crutches, blood thin or skin pale, skin itches and burns, shifting pains, bad breath, etc. Botanic Blood Balm (B.B.B.) will remove every symptom, give quick relief from the first dose and permanently cure in a few weeks' time the worst Rheumatism.

Weak, Inactive Kidneys.

Weak, Inactive Kidneys.

One of the causes of Rheumatism is due to inactive kidneys and bladder. Pains in the loins and a feeling of a duli, heavy weight in the lower part of the Bowsis, urinous tasts in the mouth or disagreeable odor of the urine are some of the leading symptoms. For this trouble there is no better medicine than B.B.B. It stimulates all the nerves of the Kidneys into action, opens up every channel that was closed, and the result will be a healthy, natural flow of urine, and the passing off of the uric acid and all other diseased matter, and a lasting cure made. B.B.B. makes the kidneys and bladder strong and healthy. bladder strong and healthy.

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They had besides 1.499 missing. While the North Carolina brigades did not have so many "captured" as Pickett's troops, they doubtless suffered heavier loss in killed and wounded, although they took into the fight a smaller force, and their organization was much disturbed by the severe loss in regimental and company officers in the battle of the first. But despite this drawback, they exhibited a heroism, a constancy and an endurance unsurpassed upon that field, where they accomplished as much as any other troops, suffered greater losses and remained the longest. Indeed, it was to them a day of glory as of mournful disaster."

From the foregoing it will suffciently appear that I had no wish to detract from Virginia.

Now, as to the origin of the controversy, about this famous charge. Shortly after the battle, the Richmond papers contained severe strictures on the North Carolina troops in that affair; and along about 1876, I believe, it was, General Taylor, Lee's adjutant-general, made a publication very much on the same line. It was that that led to the determination of Colonel William L. Saunders and Major Peter M. Hall to have the correct record fixed beyond dispute.

And as our legend is a challenge to Virance and the same line of the care of th They had besides 1,499 missing. While the

fixed beyond dispute.

And as our legend is a challenge to Virginia, the throwing of a gauntlet at the feet of the History Committee of the Virginia veterane, asking for a candid examination of the facts, North Carolina

virginia veterans, asking for a candid examination of the facts, North Carolina will welcome the report prepared by so able a man as Judge Christian.

North Carolina utters no word of detraction concerning the officers and soldiers of Pickett's Division. But let us see how loosely Judge Christian writes when he is discussing the North Carolinians engaged in that fearful chargethat is, if the published account is sustained by Judge Christian's report:

"The report contains the letter from General Lee to General Pickett, advising the latter to suppress his report of the charge, evidently because it reflected on the North Carolina troops."

And so General Lee asked Pickett to suppress his report of the charge, evidently because it reflected on the North Carolina troops!

Why should Pickett's report have re-

ina troops!
Why should Pickett's report have reflected on the North Carolina troops?
Sin-I read in of that charge, in all its details, I wrote:

"If was, indeed, a field of honor as well as a field of blood, and the sister States of Virginia and North Carolina had equal cause to weave chaptets of laurel and of corpress. On their sons the heaviest blows fell, and to them is due the meed of highest praise. Archer's brave mendoubtless suffered heavily, but the chief loss was borne by the three North Carolina and the three Virginia brigades that participated in the assault upon the works.

"The losses of the latter are easy of assertial ment—for they were fresh and had been in no other conflict; while the former, having suffered heavily on the first day and having lost most of their regimental and company officers, made at the time no special return of the loss in this now selebrated oharse.

"Eane carried in 1,300 and lost 800, nearly all killed and wounded. Petitigres' show had been from the carried in 1,300 and lost 800, nearly all killed and wounded. Petitigres' shows have brigades as about 1,700 strong and lost 1,100, the greater part killed and wounded 1,500 men.

"The three Virginia brigades lost 224 killed, and 1,146 wounded, a total of 1,384.

ficers, asked that the report be withdrawn. Is there any word about North Carolinan? Oh! Judge Christian, where is your judicial acumen?

On page 288: "It was decided that Pickett should lead the assaulting column, to be superied by the divisions of McLaws and Hood, and such other forces as A.P. Hill could spare."

If lit be true that Lee found Pickett moved to tears—it was that the brigades whose support he expected were absent; not that the gallant North Carolinians on the left of his front line had not penetrated as far as their comrades on the right, nor had remained as long. His brigades were no supports; but the line itself, nor was it the fault of any other regiment, or brigade; it was simply that Longstreet did not give his other division commanders orders to move in, in conformity with General Lee's directions. So as between Longstreet and himself, Lee was willing to stake the blame.

was willing to take the blame.

Do not Judge Christian and the Virginians know these things? North Caroling desires that the facts shall be known

United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

West Foint, N. I.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Something said about the large
amount of mony annually peid by the
United States government to maintain the
United States Military Academy at West
Point persuades me to say that no expenditure can be placed elsewhere which
will be of greater benefit to the country,
or from which greater results can be
obtained. In time of peace our people
are inclined to forget we should be prepared for war.

the American army in the Mexican wer, and who was not a West Point graduate, said who was not a West Point graduate, said who was not a West Point graduate, said who was not a West Point graduate, and who was not a West Point graduate. The was not a was no

military profession, but who would have been still more celebrated had they possessed the advantages West Point conters.

The importance of the national school to the whole country, in view of results, cannot be overestimated, and the congressional representatives of the people of all sections should see that its high standard is maintained and its power for performing good works promoted.

It should be gratifying to the South to know her sons are in "good standing" and "up-to-date" in the four classes at west Point. The first class, graduating last July had a Georgian and a Missispipian among the first class, graduating last July had a Georgian and a Missispipian among the first class, and six of the first class of 110 members, and six of the first eight were Southern hoys—two from Mississippi, one from North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and South Carolina; he second and third men are from respectively, Georgia and North Carolina.

And in the fourth class of 56 members an Arkansas boy stands second, while among the first eight are a Taxan an Alabamian, a Virginian and a South Carolina; and south Carolina; in the count of the first eight in that class are from its South.

I give these facts and figures to show that West Point is conducted in the interest of no State or section, but that each codet must stand on his own merit and on that clone. The South should feel the same concern in the welfare of this spiendid academy as the North Leaves it derives a just, fair and proper share of its benefits and advantages.

FITZHUGH LEPS.

FITZHUGH LEB.

Tribute to Prof. Clapp.

The New



occurred in making up the forms for the press. The involved sentence should read thus: "With equal educational advantages and ah equal chance in the life race, if the negro becomes sufficiently advanced to step from the plow to the profession; if, instead of toiling in the field, these people very largely enter the realms of professionfal life, increantile life and the doors of the various avocations, will or will not the distinct cleavage, in at least the social aspects of the
case, be interrupted? Or, is it quite
possible to fix a limit to the negro's
advancement clearly within the lines
of basal justice? If so, where shall
the limitation line be drawn without
crossing that of basal justice?"

W. M. BICKERS. Richmond, Va., Nov. 8d, 1008.

Missions to the lews.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.—A few weeks since, at a conven-tion of Christian churches (Disciples), at tion of Christian churches (Disciples), at Newport News, Va., a resolution was offered, and unanimously adopted by the convention, looking to the establishment of a mission in the city of Jerusalem in behalf of the conversion of the Jews. Neither the world nor the church gen-erally, is aware of the missionary work whether soles or arong the Jews, both quietly going on among the Jews, both in Europe and in our own country. In Furne the Country.

In Europe, the first Protestant mis-sion among the Jews was founded in 1788, at Halle—"The Callenburg Jewish Insti-

tion of the Gospel Among the Jews founded in 1800. Among its charter bers was the Duke of Kent, the bers was the Duke of Kent, the Tather of Queen Victoria. It was he who isid the corner-stone of the Jewish chapel in London, (1818).

"The Berlin Boolety for the Advancement of Christianity Among the Jews" was founded in 1823.

In 1848, Frederick William IV., of Prussian proferred to "Queen Victoria and to

sia, proffered to "Queen Victoria and to the Christians of England the hand of Christian union across the grave of a ecmmon Redeemer'! The crowns of Eng-iand and of Germany, thus united, the bishopric of St. James at Jerusalem was founded within four months, with the celebrated Dr. Alexander, a converted Jow, as the first missionary, with head-quarters at Jerusalem. The expenses was borne jointly by the Christians of Ger-many and of England. Already more than 7801 Jews have heap heady involved. many and of Englant. Afreaty more than 7,800 Jows have been baptized in the church on Mt. Zion. In 1838, the General Assombly of the Church of Scotland (Presbyterian); organized several missing stations on the continent for the conversion of the Jews.

In 1842, the Irish Presbyterian Church founded a mission for the conversion of

founded a mission for the conversion of the Jews in the ancient city of Damascus.

the Jews in the ancient city of Damascus. In the same year, the Rhenish-Westphalian Society was organized.

In 1843, the British Society for the Conversion of the Jews was founded. Its missionaries are all converted Jews.

A few years later, the Lutheran Church founded the Lutheran Society, with Dr. Goldberg, a converted Jew, at its head. It was Dr. Goldberg who first interested the celebrated Dr. Delitsch in behalf of the conversion of God's chosen people. Dr. Delitsch translated the New Testament into Hebraw for his people. This ment into Hebrew for his people. This great and good man has recently "fallen asieep."

In Russia, a lawyer, the distinguished

Dr. Rabinowits, has consecrated his life to carrying the gospel to his brethren, and Pentecostal times. Standing upon the Mt. of Olives and gazing upon the ruins of the Holy City, his great mind and heart bowed to the voice of the testimony of Moses and the prophets that Jesus of Nazareth was the Jewish Messiah, and that the "lear of the Holy Land Mes-

Nazarch was the Jewish Messiah, and that the "key of the Holy Land lies in the hand of our brother, Jeaus." He returned home and has turned thousands of Russian Jews to the Lord. This Godly man died in 1899, but his work is continued by the London Codmeil.

In this country, the Episcopal Church initiated the work among the Jews in 1842, in the city of New York. "The Church Society for the Promoting of Christianity Among the Jews in America" met with much success. Dr. Lerman, a converted Jew, heads this Episcopal mission.

In 1845, the "Baptist Society for the Evangelizing of the Jews" was founded. In 1885, the "Lutheran Jewish Mission" was organized.

vas organized. In 1886, the Methodist Church organized the "New York Church Extension So

In 1889, "The New York City Mission"

the "New York Church Extension Scheleisty."

In 1889, "The New York City Mission" was started.

In 1892, Dr. Garbelin established the "Höpe of Israel Mission" in connection with the Methodist Church.

In 1895, "The American Mission to the Jews" was organized.

In 1895, "The Episcopal and Presbyterian churches founded in Beston.

In 1895, "The Episcopal and Presbyterian churches founded in Beston.

In 1895, "The Episcopal and Presbyterian churches founded in Beston.

In 1895, "The Christian-Hebrew Mission" was founded in Pittsburg.

In 1898, "The Christian-Hebrew Mission" was founded in Poston.

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In 1898, "The Christian-Hebrew Mission" was founded in Poston.

In 1898, "The Christian-Hebrew Mission" was founded in Providence, R. I.

In 1898, "The Immanuel Mission to the Jews" was organized at Cleveland, O.

There is a mission in St. Louis under the auspices of Dr. Lichslenstein, a converted Jew.

In Baltimore, Mr. Ellison, a Gentilo Christian, and Dr. Lindher are laboring in behalf of the Jews "There are over two hundred thoisand Christian Jews in the various Protestant churches. There are about 12,000,000 Jews in the world—one-half in Russia. Here is his doom, and it cannot be changed. As the protected servant of any of the Protestant missions to the heathens show a like increase? There is an ingathering of sixty per bent. Cannot be changed and injection of his limitations and the channes are over three hundred and sixty Jews mirristers, who are preaching Christ. There are over three hundred and sixty Jews in the various protestant of the protestant missions to the heathens show a like increase? The first in the Willian of his limitations and the consequent in the Church of English dance. There are over two hundred and sixty Jews in the various of the protestant missions to the heathens show a like increase? The first in the Willian of his limitations and the consequent in the Church of

Christ to their brethren according to the flesh."—Lindhor.

In looking over the broad field of the church and the synagogue of to-day, we note that the spirit of intolerance and of indifference of past ages has given place to one of kindness, sympathy and love on the part of Christians for God's ancient, people, Kindness, sympathy and love are the most powerful forces known to man. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor, as thyself," is written upon the highest peak of the loftest range of Old Testament Habray thought and is exceeded ment Hebrew thought, and is exceeded only by "God so leved the world as to give His son to die"—the subliment sentence found in the literature of the race, and written upon the New Testament page in its simple grandeur, unapproached and unapproachable by all the languages of men or angals, throbbing guages of men or angels, throbbing and pulsating with that benevolence and philanthropy which our common heaven-ity Father would have us to know fills and pulsating which our common heavenly Father would have us to know fills
His heart for both Jew and Gentile.
It is only in recent years (since 1728)
that the Profestant Church has inserested
herself in behalf of the Ispaelites, "to
whom pertained the adoption, and the
glory, and the covenants, and the giving
of the law, and the service of God, and
the promises, whose are the fathers, and
of whom as concerning the flesh, Christ
came, who is over all, God-blessed forever." (Saul of Tarsus, in Rom. 1x:4.5).
For centuries, Zion, surrounded by gloom
and darkness, has bewalled her misfortune in every land, she has wept upon
every shore. But now, in our day, the time in every land. She has west upon every shore. But now, in our day, the watchmen upon her walle can surely descry the dawn of a better day. Not only is the church turning to her in kindness, sympathy and love, but the strangest of all marvels is the attitude of Russia and Breishd. Six hundred years ago-1290, A. D.—Great British drove the Jews from the realm, and seventuries passed before the Daughter of Zion set foot again upon the English shore. To-day she offers to colonize them as a free State in South Africa. But divine providence has assigned to England the misson of colonsing and protecting the Jews in the Holy Land. Airsady she has acquired the protectorate ever the whole of Pelestine ("Berlin Congress of Nations." acquired the protectorate over the whole of Palestine ("Berlin Congress of Nations," 1878). Soon and shortly, a shooting star athwart her horizon will upset all the political astronomy of her statesmen, and they will see it to their interest to adopt the line of policy marked out for her by the prophets of Jehovah. The Jews for Palestine and Palestine for the Jews, is the testimony of Moses, and all the prop-hets. But the Russian Bearl His paw still

But the Russian Bearl His paw still dripping with the blood of the Jew (massacres of 1883 and Resined, 1902), offered August 2th, through her Minister of the Interior, Von Plehwe, to the Zionist Congress, then in session at Basic, Switzerland, to "ald, with the moral and material support of the empire, the Zionist to reorganize their State in Palestine," after the misfortunes of twenty-five hundred years have swept over them, while they were by the mandate of the nations, exited from its shortes! What is behind the paw of this Russian Bear?

He reads the signs of the times amiss, who does not see in the kind and benevotent spirit of the Protestant Church towards the Jew, and especially in the atti-

wards the Jew, and especially in the atti-tude of Russia and of England, and in tude of Russia and of English, and the general prominence of the Jewish question in all the Cabinets of Escope, that the centuries of distavor (Jer. xvi:18) is ending and the long-promised "return of favor" to God's chosen people has commenced, "But thou, 6, Jehovah, shalt case and have marky upon Jion: for the arise, and have mercy upon Zion; for time to favor her, yea, the set time is come."-The Prophet King, David, in Ps.

J. W. WILLIAMS.

Reply to Rusticus.

Belitor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—I read with minch interest the article of "Rusticus," on the negro problem in a recent issue of your paper, but I fear the earnestness and good intent of the writer are only equalled by the utter impracticability of his schemes. He would severate by law such night, the

ient of the writer are only equalled by the utter impracticability of his schemes. He would separate by law, each night, the unmarried males and females of every log cabin in Virginia. In my humble judgment one might as well attempt to dam the Mississippi River.

In the first place I do not think any Legislature would dare enact such radical paternalism—which would of necessity effect both races similarly—and in the second place, I do not believe that an army of officials would be able to enforce such provisions, and to do so would necessitate the presence of an officer in each cabin, every night in the year. Families would not tell on each other, and certainly the individual members of families would not time in members of families would not incriminate brothers and sisters and parents. How then would the law be anforsed, save by an ever wakeful Caudsian eye?

Again, in the average poer negro family, where would the extra meney come from for new rooms, new furniture, new beddies and additional firewood twhat white men, having a negro by the year (as millions are hiring in the South to-day), would consent to build new fooms to the tennant's house for the benefit of his increasing family—for the worthless lade and lassies above the fateful year of twelve?

What man, indeed?

But the chief point I want to make is this: Granting that the views of "Rusticus" could be carried out to the letter—what then? Does he imagine for an instant that his improvement would fall upon good ground—that it would act upon

is this: Granting that the views of "Rustious" could be carried out to the letter—what then? Does he imagine for an instant that his improvement would fall upon good ground—that it would net upon the negro character as it would upon the negro character as it would upon the fine grain and tough fibre of the white race? Does he fancy that he is dealing with plaster of Paris, which simply needs the plastic hand, but once in order that the permanent mould may be found? In short does he fancy that the same laws would apply with equal effocacy to both races? If so I fear—nay, verily, I know—that he is sadly mistaken. It is a capital error to reckon the material of the two peoples the same.

And just here, just upon this point do half the beneficent efforts in behalf of the negro fall, He will not hold improvement. He lacks atamina. He is shallow natured. He lacks depth. He resembles the will not hold face.

You may improve him to a certain extent, but just as soon as the shaping hand is removed; just as soon as he has to bend for himself, he becomes an invertebrate, and like a putity statue settles to his former level.

He is inherently weak, inherently shallow, inherently unstable. He can neves its no basic sturf to improve upon. His nature is a nature of quilcksand, and as soon as the strain of solid improvement resis upon it, it slikes and acties in wretched and miserable weakness.

This is the whole truth—this is the key to his utter failure, when brought lifts contact with the highest civilization. His nature is his doom, and it cannot be changed. As the protected servant of a stronger face he will survive a few years; as an independent factor; as an educated rival of the white man, he will sain firevokably. His mission is to serve and when this mission is his to reside the whon the mission is his trurited, he will be destroyed.

Hence it would seem that the truess beneficence in his behalf would be the full recognition of his limitations and the consequent limprovement of his nature within those limitations. To

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